### THE SITE OF THE FAIR.

THE BEST THAT COULD HAVE BEEN FOUND.

THE MANAGERS DID WELL TO OPEN ON TIME-WITH GOOD WEATHER ALL WOULD HAVE BEEN READY-DISCOURTESY OF

ATTENDANTS

Chicago, May 4 .- Now that the great Exposition has been actually opened, and on the date originally chosen for the ceremonies to take place, one can see what applied skill, force and energy can accomplish under the guidance of creative talent. So far as Chicago herself is concerned, the people now wonder that the sowas ever for a moment considered as a possible ground for the Fair, and yet two years ago desperate struggle was going forward here for its location in this place. Had the plans of those who so strongly advocated the lake front claims been successfully carried out in that instance, the Exposition itself would have been dwarfed, to say othing of the results of the natural congestion in that part of the city. It is impossible to conceive of a spot more desirable for the development of this gigantic undertaking than that which was chosen. There is no constructive feature associated with the exposition so attractive as the introduction of the water-ways or lagoons through the grounds. Day by day, as the improvements advance, the general effect of this detail of the plans becomes more striking. It is the investment of the spirit of poetry and romance. Of course this effect is heightened by the architectural character of the buildings, their massiveness and their contiguity. Had these buildings been ordinary iron or wood structures the presence of the water would have afforded little in the way of the picturesque; but it is the style in which the uildings are finished; the wonderful development of the idea of crowning everything with groups of statuary and single figures located at different points; the application of the material known as staff, and the generally white surface of the structures, tinted here and there by weather stains; the great balustrade, the white walks and roadways, the green grass plots, and the whole scene interspersed with plants and shrubbery and flowers which combine to present such an unusual architectural and landscape effect. This grand central court, with its peristyle and arch on the east, and its portal to the lake; its massive figure of Columbia in gold, and its beautiful fountains at the western end of the basin, presents a scene which is entrancing to the artistic eye, and will possess much that is interesting and even absorbing in the way of general attractiveness to the ordinary observer.

Much in the way of detail that has been accomplished at Jackson Park would have been utterly out of the question had the lake front been chosen The latter is a level space about half a mile in length, directly in front of many leading hotels like the Auditorium, the Richelieu, the Victoria and the Leland, and within easy walking distance stockholders, demanded that the people be admitted Sinday the same as other days in the week.

"I demand this," continues he, "not only for my the perial by the various railway lines. But the crowl would have massed itself so completely in that section, from the opening hours in the morning to the closing hours at night, that the discomfort would have been intolerable, and people would have been intolerable, and people would have been intolerable, and people would have hastened to get away from her at the earliest possible moment. As it is, Jackson Park is located in a section of the city where there are ordinarily no crowds at all, and where, in fact, there was a rather limited population previous to the location of the Fair on that site. The city itself do about it. He read the length of the people on the sidewalks, and this is an ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natural comers and geers in the course of business and ordinary condition in Chicago on every bright and sunshiny day. Add to this mass of natur of all the hotels in the central or business part of tween Broadway and Third-ave., with great Exposition buildings thereon, and a World's Fair in progress. The effect upon the streets and approaches can well be imagined; and it is not too much to say that this is exactly the effect that would have been produced had the location of the lake front been agreed to, with the additional disadventage that the lake front is on the water and there are only one side and two ends to the space, instead of two sides and two ends as would have been the case in New-York. The Chicago people themselves as well as visitors have reason to be thankful to the men who so persistently fought the lake front scheme, and who succeeded in choosing such an ideal place as Jackson Park

for such a majestic undertaking. There is some criticism of the management with respect to their persistency in opening the Fair on May 1, and charging for admission to the grounds without having everything in readiness. It is called now and then an "imposition" upon the public. It is not an "imposition" upon the public at all. The fact has been constantly advertised that everything was backward; that in some instances the buildings were not complete; that exhibits had not been put in place; that many of them had not even been received, and that the grounds were in a horrible condition by reason of mud when it rained and dust when it did not rain. The entire month of April has been devoted to a publication of these conditions by almost every newspaper in large centres. It is only fair to the managers of the Exposition to declare that their plans have miscarried largely because of the unprecedentedly bad weather which Chicago has ex perienced this spring. They simply could not work out of doors much of the time, and many of the final repairs to the buildings could not effectively be made while the rain was pouring down. All that could be done was being done day and night, and if the ordinary weather of April had prevailed here during that month, not only would the grounds have been in a thoroughly satisfactory condition to everybody, but the exhibits would have been handled with more prompt ness after their arrival and the construction of the pavilions would have been materially advanced. People who have come here from a distance, after reading these things from day to day in the newspapers, with the expectation that they would find perfection itself, can only blame themselves it they really feel that they have come too soon. But admission to the grounds has not been free for a year past. Every day there were people visiting Chicago, as well as Chicagoans themfee just for the sake of looking at the grounds and the buildings in the course of their construction. To-day the charge is 50 cents, and it would require a person a whole week, starting at ten colorly such require and stopping and stopping at five in the o'clock each morning and stopping at five in the the small quantity of coal carried by most of them afternoon, to see all that is of interest already in these buildings. It is impossible, however, for the Exhibition to be perfect in its details before the first or middle of June. As already stated in these letters, there are three of the most important these letters, there are three of the most important sections on the main avenue of the Liberal Arts Building, to be occupied by Russia, Norway and Deamark, respectively, which will be unoccupied spaces for six weeks to come for the reason that the exhibits have been delayed from natural and tend to build several cruisers like her. She carrie that date and go away will not see what these

abroad as by unimportant citizens of Chicago SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. themselves.

One little feature that needs correction is

the conduct of some of the men who are in service as guards. It is unreasonable to expect service as guards. It is unreasonable to expect drawing-room courtesy from the men who represent this particular service, but there are occasions when just a little bit more politeness would go a great way. It has been noticeable that the officials of the Exposition have always been ready to do whatever they could in the way of giving information that was proper to be given and in their treatment generally of callers upon them. But some of these guards seem to have derived a large amount of presumed dignity by being clothed in their uniform. Before the opening and while the visitors generally were not admitted to the building there was some excuse perhaps for curbing too much persistency in individual cases. But now that the Fair is open, even though people cannot be safely admitted to certain portions of some of the buildings, there does not appear to be any need of brusqueness on the part of these guards when they have occasion to tell a trespasser that he is out of his latitude. In three or four instances since the opening day women have been turned away with altogether a trespasser that he is out of his latitude. In three or four instances since the opening day women have been turned away with altogether too much rudeness when strolling along they happened to enter some space where they should not walk, although no sign against trespassing was posted. In this respect there is room for decided improvement, and sharp discipline should be applied to men who occupy these positions and who do not know how to properly conduct themselves toward visitors. It is too much trouble for many people to enter formal complaints and to follow up instances of bad conduct, and the management ought to formal complaints and to follow up instances of bad conduct, and the management ought to provide itself with a detective force which shall provide itself with a detective force which shall be capable of noting and correcting this cyll. As the crowds increase in numbers daily there will doubtless be more frequent collisions, and a source of irritation so easy of correction should be removed at once.

While the attendance at the Fair since Monday has been quite mergre, the city seems to be filling up with strangers. Many of the newcomers consist of records when as least a great considery.

up with strangers. Many of the newcomers consist of people who are here to spend possibly a month and who are staying at the hotels temporarily while trying to secure permanent accommodations in private houses. This will undoubtedly be a popular plan with many, and on the whole it will prove the most satisfactory to visitors of moderate means, provided the general greediness of householders having rooms for rent does not overdo the thing. The labor of room-hunting is going on quite actively. The temporary hotels in near proximity to the Fair grounds on the South Side are not going to be temporary hotels in near proximity to the Fair grounds on the South Side are not going to be sought by thoughtful people, if they happen to be here at this time when they can look at them in their incompleted condition. The weather which has retarded work on the Exposition buildings and grounds has also delayed the completion of many of these proposed hostelries. Some of them are awful things to look upon. The veneering of others is most artfully applied; but a cyclone or a spark of fire would be productive of terrible results. Many of them are absolutely upsafe from a structural point of appness: but a cyclone or a spark of fi be productive of terrible results. Many are absolutely unsafe from a structural view, and it is just as well to honest people against occupying them. So reasonably secure, but others should does not be secured. people against occupying them. Some are reasonably secure, but others should be torn down without further delay to the end that luman lives may be preserved.

### A SUIT TO FORCE SUNDAY OPENING.

Chicago, May 7.—The validity of the law of Con-gress closing the gates is to be tested in the courts this week. Charles W. Clingman, who is a stockholder in the Fair, has served notice on Secretary Edmonds that he will appeal to the courts to oper the Fair on Sunday. In his letter he, in the interest of working people and as the representative of other stockholders, demanded that the people be admitted Sun-day the same as other days in the week.

essel of a displacement of 5,500 tons, but the original design was much modified after the plans of the nal design was much modified after the plans of the Columbia were published. Her dimensions were not only made greater, but her displacement was also increased to 6.052 tons, and it was decided to give her three screws, following the ideas in the plans of Engineer-in-Chief George W. Meiville for the Columbia and her sister ship. For general cruising purposes, and for speed up to twelve knots, it is intended to use the centre screw only. The two screws alone give her a speed of eighteen knots, and the three screws give her the full speed of twenty knots, or more. She was launched at Kiel in January, 1892, and is of steel throughout.

The Argentine vessel, Nueve de Julio (Ninth of July), the only vessel of that Republic in the naval review, held second place in interest among the oreign war vessels for the great body of observers She is one of the handsomest of the foreign ships, in addition to being the fastest armored cruiser affoat, her recorded speed being two knots greater than that of the Kniserin Augusta. If ever she is called upon fight she can be depended upon to stand up against anything affoat, providing her officers and crew stand to her guns and torpedoes without flinching. The Argentine Navy now has one central battery ship, two coast-service turret ships, and two vessels like the Navy de Lulie all e Neuve de Julio, all armored; one unarmored erniser, three unarmored gun-vessels, two unarmored torpedo gunboats, four 416-ton gunboats, twelve firstclass torpedo boats, eight second-class torpedo boats, eight second-class torpedo boats, four spar-torpedo boats, one torpedo school vessel, seven screw steam vessels, six paddle-wheel steam vessels, and a sailing corvette. Four of the first class torpedo boats, of the Coureur type and improved by Thornycroft, have attained a continuous speed of more than 24 knots on trial.

The findings of the two Admiralty courts in the matter of the stranding of the British battleship Howe at Ferrol a few months ago are conflicting. The first court attributed the accident wholly to the imperfecof the chart, and the second finds that the divergence of the vessel from the course taken by her leader was a contributing cause. Their "lordships of the Admiralty" cannot concur in the finding of the court which fully acquitted the captain and navigator; on the contrary, they attribute the disaster to un-skilful management on the part of those officers, to a disregard of the information offered by the sailing directions, and to neglect in not taking the necessary bearings by which the safety of the ship could have been insured. They also criticise Vice-Admiral Fairfax for taking the squadron into Ferrel on the flood tide. All in all, the case of the Howe has been a most interesting one to officers of all navies. If it had occurred in the United States Navy, Vice-Admiral Fairfax, Capitain Hastings and Commander Dickson would have been dropped from the service. disregard of the information offered by the sailing

A "Fluz Officer" of the British Navy has written a letter to "Vanity Fair," saying that he agrees with Lord Spencer that the new ships of their navy are "too short for the high speed needed to catch selves, who were satisfied to pay the admission commerce-destroyers of any nation we night unhapply be at war with, and consequently would be unable efficiently to protect our invaluable trade." "Flag Officer" declares that the greater part of Britain's

It is reported in the English service journals that the British Admiralty is so well satisfied that the Nueve de Julio is the fastest cruiser affoat, and that she is an exceptionally efficient vessel, that they inaccidental causes; but the Exposition will go on without them; those who visit the place before by the British naval building programme of 1889, thirty-five were completed on April 1, and twenty three countries have to offer in this department. It is unfortunate, but it would have been altogether out of place for the Exposition officials to delay the opening of the Manufactures Building because some of the sections were unoccupied. But owing to the failure of exhibits to arrive. But after all, this spirit of fault-finding is not indulged in so much by the people who come here from the source of the built by contract.

LEGISLATION BY PROXY. DANGERS FROM THE PRESENT METROD OF TREATING BILLS AT ALBANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A dispatch from Albany printed in The Tribun few days ago, giving what was apparently an 'authorized version" of a visit to the Executive Chamber by the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, affords a useful and interesting text for reflection and comment upon the methods of legislation prevalent

at the recent session.
It seems that one bill which the Mayor stoutly "put his foot on," providing for a park adjacent to the new speedway, was introduced in the last hours of the session, and readily passed by both houses. Not having been printed, its provisions were not known to the public or to the press, and we are now told that they were unknown also to the city authorities. It seems that Mr. Webster, the chairman of the Committee on Cities, who had been the spokesman of the New-York City municipal officers throughout the session, introduced the bill. He says that he received it from Mr. Blandy, the Assistant Corporation counsel, who has spent the last two winters in Albany as the representative of the heads of the city de-partments. Mr. Blandy is reported to have said that while it is true that Mr. Webster received it from him, it was originally handed to him by Mr. Webster, so that each of these gentlemen seems to have received it from the other. The only reasonable interpretation of this situation is that Webster felt justified in promoting the passage of the bill because lilandy either approved or did not oppose it, and that Elandy did not oppose the bill because it came from Mr. Webster, the recognized representative on the floor

of the same authorities whom Mr. Blandy represented outside the legislative chambers.

The public however are not so much interested in the operations of Mr. Blandly's mind upon the subject as they are in the motives and purposes of Mr. Web-ster at the supposed representative of the people, or twenty-seven other members of the Assembly 2nd the

oppose the bill. While on a visit to Albany during the last session. I discovered a species or development of the principle of "local option" in the deliberations and actions of the Legislature which cannot but be destructive of all efforts at sound legislation and of the individual responsibility of members of the Legislature. A bill affecting a locality, having the support of the magnates of that locality, was considered by the Senators and members from other localities as "none of their business"; and it was sufficient that a bill was so supported to arouse this feeling that representatives of other localities should not oppose the bill, and that, in turn, they were entitled to the same consideration for bills affecting their own localities, supported by their own local authorities. This nent was plainly avowed by leading members of the Legislature, and was pronounced by them to be a rule of action by which the members were guided. So for did this sentiment prevail that our legislators to which a well-known statesman is sald to hav

eiven expression by taying that "the Constitution should not stand between friends." The case above referred to, of the Fort George Park, seems to be typical of this view. Mr. Web ster felt justified in introducing and supporting the mensure, because Mr. Blandy, as the representative Assembly were equally willing to pass it because by

with me in indorsing the sentiments expressed by two of your expression of Jack Tar." We Captain Cornell be permitted to resign? By his own would like to see the matines and blue-inchets who admission in connection with the case of Miss Berghold "manned the yards and sides of the ships in the (which seems too nauseating a subject to detail), he "manned the yards and sides of the ships in the cold and damp weather" of last week, and who "tramped six or eight miles through our streets for our amusement, not getting even a sandwich or a glass of water," we would like not only to see these conduct. Either of these charges, under the consideration. Such men as "Josh" Hartwell, last struction of military law, precludes an officer from disconnection with the case of Miss Berghold (which seems too nanseating a subject to detail), he would not not not not conduct. There are other things, however, to be taken into consideration. Such men as "Josh" Hartwell, last year's captain, and other old oarsmen of equal prom-

They are the hone and sinew of the nations represented row in our waters; and we should henor ourselves in exaliating a liberal hospitality. Too long have we allowed the land sharks to gather up the carriings of the segment when he enters the port of New-York; men who for their own aggranditement too Jack Tar, weeking him on our inhospitable shores and despoiling his manhood. Let us now show him a nobler, truer couriesy, emanating from the hearts and homes of the motherhood of our city.

We suggest a supper in the Madison square forder, where women shall be the caterers and entertainers.

MANY FRIENDS OF JACK TAR.

New-York, May 5, 1803.

# THE DENMARK LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Our country; may she ever be right, but right or wrong, our country!" I have always loved to give expression to the above patriotic sentiment, loved to write it, loved to speak it. I have even had beroic moods when I have thought it would be sweet to di for one's country. In very truth I have endeavored to love the home of my forefathers, their home and mine; endeavored to screen her, defeat her, take up mine, emocycled to honor her in and through all her waywardness; but the time has come when I needs must weep for her in my shame, my utter contempt

day is a disgrace to the Union and a blot upon civiliza-tion. Everybody has heard of the horrible fate of Farmer Baxter's young daughter, who was criminally much more horribly that crime was avenged. Our women must be protected. Who says they should not be, at any, at every cost? Hang, burn, torture if you will—and have the conscience to do it—any monster that darse to perpetrate this worst of crimes, but at least first on the conscience will—and have the conscience to do it—any monster that darses to perpetrate this worst of crimes, but at least first get the guilty man. What could outrage all decent feeling of humanity as the nice business of the lutchery of John Peterson, who was deliberately murdered by a thousand bloodthirsty sleuth-hounds, and who was beyond a reasonable doubt a perfectly in-nocent man? Twenty odd negroes were arrested for the crime; among them Henry Williams, whom we know to have escaped death by fire by a hair's breadth; for even after we had proven his alibi conclusively by four respectable citizens of Orangeburg. C., the frenzied mob still cried aloud for his blood and refused to liberate him. When John Peterson the hands of this furious mob, which he knew would murder a dozen insocent men rather than run the risk of the gullty man escaping. Everything points to the innocence of the man Peterson—his fearless. It is unwavering faith in the girl not recognizing him, his eagerness to be presented to her. The young girl did fall to recognize him, and said he was not the man, while the brother positively asserted that he was not the man. There was no point of evidence against him beyond the fact that some one testified that he was in the neighborhood at the time of the assault; but notwithstanding all this, he was dragged from the but notwithstanding all this, he was dragged from the

about him eager to wet their very hands in his innocent blood!

About three years ago in Barnwell County Robert
Martin was murdered; manifestly by the negroes on
his own place; but did that justify the ontrageous
murder of seven unfortunate negroes that were taken
from Earnwell jail, under cover of night, and
butchered, some absolutely innocent of any wrongful
net whatsoever, but merely held as witnesses in the

case!

If this were a time when fearful judgments descended from Heaven upon the evildoing people of this earth. Harnwell County would be even as sodom, would deserve the fate of Gomorrah. Judge Lynch rules inexorably in South Carolina, but it is said to her dishonor, her ultimate undoing. So long as South Carolina deals in such business as that enacted at Denmark on April 24 and at Barnwell three years ago, so long will she be considered by all right-minded, humane, Christian people the foulest little hole in Christendom.

ALAN G. SANDFORD.

Allendale, S. C., April 26, 1893.

he Editor of The Tribune.
I always read the fifth page of The Tribun with interest and pleasure, and have found there many helpful thoughts briefly and well expressed; but in the last paper, in the place where I always look for something especially well said, I found an article headed "Extravagance," which I read through with a feeling of growing dissent. It is not my design to attempt to refute this article, or even criticise it, but simply to state a different point of view. It may be better to spend larger sums in many, thus supplying laborers with the means of subsistence, than to hoard up money and so deny to workers the right to work; but there is still a better way of employing wealth. So long as the use of wealth is to be absolutely selfish, it makes no difference to the working woman whether she spends a month embroidering a dress for a woman of wealth or in the same time makes twenty plainer dresses for twenty poorer women. She works for her wages. But to the world at large it makes a difference whether one person has the power and the inclinasities of twenty. It makes a difference, too, whether labor is employed in creating what is useful, what is merely superfluous, or what is positively detrimen-tal. If many people are employed in raising wheat the workers in other kinds of labor will be able to secure a larger share for themselves than if half the metics ta business only too profitable at all times), for the obvious reason that there will be more wheat n existence; while if farmers and druggists "leave their mirth and their employment" and go to making guns, the product of their labor will increase each ber of consumers.

ment is profitable, even when it is well paid; the nature of the thing produced signifies something in the end. Nor is it true that money does good simply by being in circulation. As well might we say that water does good when it is poured upon the ground. It is only when water is restrained and directed that it turns mills and runs engines. Wealth is as harmful as any other powerful agent unless it be guided and controlled

It is true that it would not help matters to re distribute the wealth of the world according to the socialistic idea. The water would only be spilled and the power wasted. It would make the poor elf. On the other hand, no man has a right I will do as I please with my own." Tho "I will do as I please with my own." Though the poor may be poor through their own vice and folls, yet others, more favored, must ask themselves who is responsible for the conditions which have made the poor, the ignorant and the victous what they are. Though the rich may avail themselves of their advantages of wealth and knewledge to evade legal responsibilities, yet there is an accountability which no man can escape—the accountability to lithmelf and to his Maker.

The earnest friend of the poor, the faithful advorate of those who have no words to tell their own story—I mean John Ruskin—says in the closing paragraph of "Ad Valorem," "Luxury is indeed possible—in the faithre—innocent and exquisite: luxury for all, and by the help of all; but luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the isnorant; the cruellest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blindfold."

Albion, N. Y., May 1, 1803.

### THE CRUDITIES AND NUDITIES.

Editor of The Tribune. Sit: The English had an exhibition in London some ime ago called "The Healtheries" and anothe alled "The Fisheries." How would it do to call the xhibition of innue and miserable "ebauches" called pictures now to be seen at the new Fine Arts Gallery in Fifty-seventh-st. "The Crudities and Nudities"? What a come-down it is from the Loan Exhibition.

Newark, N. J., May 4, 1893.

WHY SHOULD CORNELL BE ALLOWED TO RESIGN!
Fo the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: In the issue of to-day you publish an inter view with Colonel George D. Scott, of the 8th Regiment, National Guard, relative to the case of Captain William Alexander Cornell. Colonel Scott, who, by the way, is a personal friend of mine, and an To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A number of ladies residing in New York unite and he will probably see the advisability of resigning. glass of water," we would like not only to see these struction of managery awe, predoc and court in solving his connection with the National Guard in solving his connection with the Relational Guard in solving his connection with the Relation of the National Guard in solving his connection with the Relational Guard in solving his connecti order a court martial. Captain Cornel is online is in the mest reprehensible character that an officer of the National Guard could be guilty of, and he should suffer the full extent of any sentence that a court-martial could inflict.

New-York, May 5, 1893.

# NOT FIT TO COMMAND OTHER MEN.

Sir: The recent case of the death-either by mur der or suicide of the daughter of Captain Berghold. an honored member of our Police Department, seems to call for more than passing comment, and it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to rest as it now stands, even if it he proven that the young woman died by her own hands.

Here is a man who, as a member of the National

mard of the State of New York, has been considered honorable enough to receive a commission as a captain in one of its regiments, and who on outh has worn to uphold the Government, and protect its citizens, who now acknowledges that he has so far for gotten the oath he sub-crited to as to leave his own wife and five months old babe, and go out over the and in company with another woman, representing chough to state after her lips are scaled and cold in death that she persuaded him to desert his post of honor, and by his actions bring disgrace on his regi-

surely a man who acknowledges such cowardlee is nufit to command a company in the National Guard, and if no greater crime is proven against him he should be court-martialed and openly drummed out of the service; and it is to be hoped that this disgrace will not many days be allowed to rest on the Eighth Reg-iment. While our sympathy should be given to the young whie and bule, we should not forget the hon-ored parents of the unfortunate young woman, or brand her as a seducer on the evidence of such a specimen of a man.

specimen of a man.

These cases are becoming too common, and public sentiment should be aroused before it is too late, for a Nation that does not uphold the virtue and honor of its women must become corrupt throughout, and utilimately fall.

New York, May 4, 1893.

# (ONE WAY TO TREAT A FRISKY HORSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: My experience of a half-century or more

Occa-1 na'ly it happens that a horse appears to have guardhouse, all the while attesting his innocence, and brutally murdered, barely escaping torture by fire, pull nor jerk. In such cases, if the common bar bit pull nor jerk. In such cases, if the common bar bit pull nor jerk. while no reasonable fault could be found in him.

Peterson died the death of a martyr. Think of it, good people. Bring the scene before you. Think of the moonlight, God's moonlight, shining on such the devil's work; think of dragging a poor praying creature to his cruel undeserved death, to swing him upon a tire by a plough-line; and a thousand bullets piereing his victimized body, while demoniacal brutes danced

means that cause pain unendurable, and cause the horse to run and jump. The whip, too, is so freely used that the best horses are spoiled for safe driving. Great Neck, L. I., May 2, 1893. JOHN KEPSE.

POLISH HEROES IN THE REVOLUTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article in The Tribune of April 29, titled "Toasts to the Nations," was well calculate to cause the hearts of all true Americans to thril with emotion. To see so many men, representative of all the great nations of the world, in peaceful and friendly intercourse is indeed a sight which deonstrates the power of civilization; but there one subject on which I wish to touch, and that the sad reflection that Poland, who gave to America during the Revolution two of her bravest and mo skilful generals-Kosciusko and Pulaski-was at the banquet apparently forgotten, and no reference mad to the most valuable and timely server mentioned Polish heroes. I think some one might have mentioned them, even though Poland was unable to send a them, even though Poland was unable to send a to the most valuable and timely services of the representative, owing to the fact that three of strongest powers of Europe-Russia, Austria and Prussia-by their united might succeeded in crushing "the fair land of Poland" and erasing from the map of Europe the name of one of the noblest and bravest of nations. I even venture to assert that the two latter powers owe their peaceful enjoy historical fact that John Sobieski, in 1683, when the Turks laid siege to Vienna, hastened thither with his army and rescued that city and indirectly

of Mahomet. ne of the noblest characters and greatest general of his age, possessing the patriotism and love of liberty that is a Polish characteristic, hastened to offer his services to General Washington. They were commander-in-chief. Kosciusko and Lafavette were the only foreigners admitted into the Society of the Count Joseph Pulaski also came to America and offered his services to Washington. served with great distinction as a brigadier-general in the Revolution, and on October 9, 1779, was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah, and died two days afterward, glying his young life a sacrifice to American freedom. So amid our memories and reminiscences let us not forget to honor the brave Poles, who, as well as Lafayette, helped to establish the independence of

this country.
LINDA DE KOWALEWSKA FULTON.
Buffalo, May 1, 1893.

### WORK OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent valuable discoveries in Egyp and the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund during the ten years past are too well known to the reading public to require narration, and I only wish to emphisize two facts. The society has now upon its handpenditures. It addition to its yearly exploration a a special site (now at Thebes) by Dr. Naville, it i inducting an archaeological survey, the chief object of which is the recording of important historica inscriptions and the photographing of the sculptureand tableaus before their further mutilation at the hands of tourists, collectors and iconoclastic Arabs. On motion of Professor Norton, of Harvard, the Archaeological Institute of America resolved that this survey "should receive at the hands of an educated public a liberal and prompt support." scriber of not less than \$5 to the survey receives the illustrated quarto volume of the season, the annual report and the "Archaeological Report," a brochare full of intelligence. Each subscriber of \$5 to the regular work has its annual quarto, etc., etc. Patroncontribute \$25. At any rate, I beg all persons interested in Old Egypt and the Nile, in history, arts ethnography, Ruble lands, in short, in the story of the evolution of man for 5,000 years, to send for a circuevolution of man for 5,000 years, to send for a circular respecting the past and present work of exploration and the "results," to William C. Winslow, No. 525 Beacon st., Beston, who is ready to give information upon the subject. His colleague was the late Amelia B. Edwards, LL. D.; and Charles Dudley Warner is now homorary vice-president in succession to the late George William Curtis.

WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW,
Boston, May 6, 1005. Vice-President, etc.

# TALK OF AN INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE

# YALE MEN THINK THE PROSPECT OF ONE BEING

ROWED THIS YEAR IS SLIGHT. New-Haven, May 7 (Special).-Yale men have been discussing to day Joseph Pulitzer's proposition to pay the cost of bringing the Oxford crew here or

sending a victorious crew to England. A race with Oxford or Cambridge has for the last dozen years been the dream of every victorious Yale oarsman, and anything that adds to the prospect for such a race sets Yale's boating enthusiasts to talking and conjecturing. This happens, as a rule, about once a year. The sending of the Yale-Harvard joint course Yale men can only think of the chance for a race with Oxford this year after they have defeated Harvard, and of this latter achievement they are not too confident. If Yale ever does cross the inence, say that if the Yale crew ever goes to England Yale men should be the ones to pay the ex-penses. Captain Ives, of the present crew, says that personally he is auxious to row Oxford, but that he cannot tell how Messrs, Cook and Ader, Yale' boating advisers, will regard the present proposition and that everything will depend upon their decision. If Oxford should refuse to come here, but would row Yale in England, then there might be some prespect of an international race in case Yale should win New-London, Captain Hartwell says he does not bell ve any proposition will have to be considered this year at least by Yale and Harvard, for he thinks Oxford's refusal of the Yale-Harvard challenge was final a far as a race this year is concerned.

George A. Adee and "Bob" Cook are expected here George A. Adee and "Bob" Cook are expected here this week, and the object of their visit will be to consult not regarding this offer, but about a similar offer made to pay Yale's expenses in case she defeats Harvard and wants to go to England this vear. The latter offer is made by a Yale graduate who is now travelling in Europe, but its conditions are not known. It would cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000 to send a crew to England.

# TRYING FOR A RACE AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 7.-At a meeting of the Executive ommittee of the Chicago Navy last night steps were taken in preparation for the regatta to be Lake Geneva, Wis., August 14 to August 24. It was decided to send Frank F. Pratt abroad to confer with weeks. Yale and Harvard have accepted the invita tion on the conditions that foreign crews attend, and in an unofficial correspondence Oxford and Cambridge have agreed to come if American crews participate. A college trophy in the shape of a gold cup will be awarded to be contested for by college crews only.

ANNUAL MEETING OF A STATE ROAD. Watertown, N. Y., May 7.—The annual meeting of the Kinderhook and Hudson Railroad Company was held here Saturday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, J. V. Clarke; vice-president, Joseph Mailin; treasurer, Frank Watts; sccretary, John R. Pawling.

### FENNEL AND ROESCH ARE OUT. The passion for political success is playing havour

with the law firm of Roesch & Fennel. The mem-bers of the firm are State Senator Roesch and John Fennel, both of the VIIth Assembly District. Fennel has given notice to his partner that the partnership must cease on June 1. Both members the management of horses convinces me that the frequency of the convinces of the divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the rein or divers. By the intelligent banding of the firm are candidates for the Fourth District Court, now presided over by Justice Steekler. Fennel has given notice to his partner that the partnership must cease on June 1. Both members of the firm are candidates for the Fourth District Court, now presided over by Justice Steekler. Fennel has given notice to his partnership must cease on June 1. Both members of the firm are candidates for the fourth District Court, now presided over by Justice Steekler. Fennel has given notice to his partnership must cease on June 1. Both members of the firm are candidates for the fourth divers. By the firm are candidates for the fourth divers. By the firm are candidates for the fourth divers. By the firm are candidates for the fourth divers. By the firm are candidates for the firm are candidates for the fourth divers. By the firm are candidates for the firm ar

pany for \$795,000, and the foreclosure of the consoll-

pany for \$63,000, and the forecostic of the cools and dated mortgage.

It was learned to-day that the Minneapolls and \$1. Louis road has been reorganized. This took place some time ago on the plan proposed by certain New-York parties who had bought up a controlling interest in the stock. The election of officers resulted in W. H. Tuesdale. Who is now receiver of the road, being elected president; Joseph Gaskell, secretary; W. M. Strauss, of New-York City, vice-president; Joseph Gaskell, secretary; W. M. Strauss, of New-York treasurer, and Albert E. Clarke, general solicitor.

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVER-WARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing-VISITORS OR BUYERS-are invited to inspect

THEODORE B. STARR. 206 Fifth Ave.-Madison Square

### ELECTRIC COMPANIES AT WAR.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED BY THE WESTING HOUSE PEOPLE.

### OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ARRESTED IN PITTSBURG.

New-Haven, May 7 .- Profound consternation is felt here at the arrest of William J. Clark, of Birmingham, Conn., in Fittsburg on the charge of revealing the scerets of the Westinghouse Electric Company to the General Electric Company with which he is con-nected. It is said that he, with several others of the General Electric Company, had matured a colossal scheme of bribery, whereby all the officials of the Westinghouse Company would exhibit the drawings and other private papers of the latter to the former's representatives, thereby causing the loss of thousands

of dollars to the Westinghouse people.

Mr. Clark was formerly a member of the United States Secret Service, and is known all over the State as one of the most active politicians in New-England. He is an official of the General Electric Company, the scent rival of the Westinghouse Company. His arrest was on a charge of conspiracy, the Westinghouse people alleging that Mr. Clark and other officers and employes of the General Electric Com-pany have conspired and stolen plans and designs from them. Orders of arrest upon the charge of criminal conspitacy, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, were also issued against Morris Mead, C. A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Com-pany; Milton H. Hamilton, E. Wilbur Rice, jr., and

A. Collin, president of the General Electric Company; Milton H. Hamilton, E. Wilbur Rice, Ir., and Walter H. Knight, the two latter being respectively general superintendent and chief engineer of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Mead was arrested, and gave ball. Requisitions for the apprehension of the other defendants on the charge of criminal conspiracy are to be applied for in case they cannot be arrested within the State of Fennsylvania, or do not surrender themselves at Pittsburg. Friends of Mr. Clark will of course refuse to believe that there is any foundation for the charges. They will require strong evidence to believe him capable of what he is accused. Rather they will believe that he is being made the target of envy and conspiracy.

When he was postmaster at Birmingham a few years ago he was one of the most trusted officers in the service. He introduced many reforms, and his work was so praiseworthy that he attracted the attention of and won high praise from the department at Washington. While postmaster he had special assignments in the United States Secret Service, and upon his retirement from the postoffice he gradually acquired a knowledge of electrical matters. His ability and energy were soon recognized by the people amiliated with the Edison interests.

Mr. Clark has been a prominent figure at the capitol in Hariford during the present session of Mr. Clark has been a prominent figure at the capitol in Hartford during the present session of the Legislature in connection with electrical street railway schemes. He was in Hartford on Thursday, and then went to Pittsburg, where his arrest took place.

Boston, Mass., May 7.—Charles A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company, when seen last might, regarding the charges of conspiracy made by the Westinghouse Company, of Fittsburg, said: "I have heard of the reports. They are false and malicious. I had never before heard the charges made

or infimated. As reported to me this evening, the accusations are of the same kind and for a similar purpose as others recently made against the com-

pany."
Fresident Coffin indicated by his actions that he was not much disturbed concerning the matter. Several officers of the General Electric Company who were seen with reference to the report said it was very "newsy" to them, and that they had no idea that these who promulgated it believed there was the remotest basis for the same.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAU. Sunrise 4:50 Set 7:03 Moon rises 1:07 a m Moon's age 21

iend of mine, and an challenge gave the oarsmen, young and old, high hopes manneds the respect of for their pet project; but Oxford's refusal had ended A.M.—Sandy Hook 12:32:Gov. Island 12:27 Hell Gate 2:20 I.S.—Sandy Hook 12:39:Gov. Island 12:55 Hell Gate 2:30 I.S.—Sandy Hook 12:39:Gov. Island 12:35 Hell Gate 2:30 I.S.—Island III I.S.—Island III I.S.—Island II I.

# INCOMING STLAMERS.

ı	20-DA1.		
	Vessel.         From.         Line.           Fgyptfan Menarch         London, April 21         Wilson           Eghjopia         Giasgow, April 27         Apchor           Kaiser Wilnelm II         Gibraitar, April 22         N G Lloyd           Herlin         Southamptras, April 29         American           Hovic         Liverpool, April 19         White Star           Olinda         Lisbon, April 19         Portuguess           Yuestan         Havana, May 4         N Y and Cuba		
ı	TUESDAY, MAY 9.		
	Athos         Port Limon, April 29         Atlas to umbta         Colo, May 2         Pacific Mail           Monteruma         London, April 27         Atlante-Trans Nederland         Atlante-Trans Nederland           Nederland         Antwerp April 26         Neth-Am Red D           Venezuea         La Guavri, May 3         Red D		
ı	WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.		
	Essen		

# OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.	
Vessel, Line, For, Mails of Havel N G Lloy I Bremen	300 a m 9 00 a m 3 00 p m 3 00 p m 200 a m 11 00 a m
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1  Germanic, White Star Liverpool. 9  Habana Spanish, Havana 9  Newport, Pacific Mail Colon. 10  Noordand Red Star Antwerp. 10  Orlzabt, N.Y. and Cuta, Havana 1  Sen Mircos, Columbian, Colon. 12  Amste dem Neit-Amer, Rotterdam 10  Athos, Atlas, Haytian por's. 11	:00 a m 12:30 p m :00 a m 11:00 a m :00 a m 12:00 m :00 a m 12:30 p m :00 p m 3:00 p m :00 m 3:00 p m :00 a m 12:00 m :00 a m 12:00 m

# THURSDAY, MAY II. Clentuegos, N. Y. & Cuba, Nassau. 1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. (ity of Augusta Ocean, Sayannah. 3:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. (clumbla Humbamer, Hamburg. 10:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Carean, Alian State, Glasgov. 9:00 a.m. Orlucco, Qu bee, Hermuda. 1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Andes, Atias, Haytian ports. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 m.

### SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK-SUNDAY, MAY 7: 1893. ARRIVED. Steamer Exeter City (Er., Sendell, Bristol April 19, wansen 22, with noise to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the

Swansea 22, with indse to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at I a. III. Stamer I.o Gaseogne (Fr., Santelli, Havre April 29, with indse, 138 Brst, 67 second calon and 524 stermes passengers to A Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 passengers to A Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 a m. Steamer Hindoustan (Fr), Escarras, Marseilles April 6, Naples 12, Gibraltar 17, with nadae and 1,213 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 a m. Steamer Wordsworth (Br), Phillips, Flume March 30, Mossima April 10, Palgrmo 13 and Gibraltar 18, with indice to Phelps, Bros & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 p m. Steamer Edmonslev (Br), Mair, Progress, 8 days with indice to J A Medina & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 130 p m 6th. Steamer Athos (Br), Low, Port Limon April 29, Nasae May 2, Fortune Island 3, with indice and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9.45 a m. Steamer Utstein (Nor), Thorsen, Baracoa five days, with fruit to Boinell, Tur & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 a m. with fruit to Bonnell, Tur & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 a m.

at 3 a m.

Olivette, Hanlon, Havana May 3, with mode and passengers to C H Mallory & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 a m.

Steamer Orlings of Br., Garvin, Bernunda May 4, with mode and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 a m.

Steamer Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 5, with mode and passengers to R L Walker.

Steamer City of Columbia, Jenney, Primer's Point and Newport News, Va. with mode and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamer City of Columbia, Jenney, Boston, to Punch, Edve & Co.

Steamer Colonia (Ger), Peterson, Boston, to Punch, Edve & Co.

Steamer Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, to H P Dimick.

Steamer Manhattan, Brage, Portland, to Heratio Hall.

Dimick.

Steamer Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, to Horatio Hall.

Steamer City of New-Bedford, Weaver, Fall River.

Ship Wm J Rotch, of New-Bedford, Bray, Hong Kong,
109 days, with mose to Winter & Smillie; vessel to W S

Besse. Besse,
Ship Schilemann (Ger), New, 1,040 tons, Sander,
Brimen 35 days, with mase to order; vessel to Theo
Ruger & Uo.
Sandy Hook, 9:30 p m.-Wind cast, right breeze; clear.
SAILED.
Steamship Remus (Ger), for Ship Islard.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Romer Shoal Light.

Notice is given that, on or about May 31, 1893, the color of the high-order light at Romer Shoal Light Station, in the Lower Bay of New-York, will be changed from fixed red to fixed white. The order of the light will not be changed.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:

JAMES A. FREER.

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Chairman,

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1895.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS, WARPLON BOARD.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS-FOREIGN PORTS, Queenstown, May 7.—Steamers Arizons (Br), Brooks, and Aurania (Br), McKay, for New York, Southampton, May 7.—Steamer Saale (Ger), Ringk (from Bremen), for New-York.